

Cooperation mechanisms

This section provides examples of how national human rights structures collaborate to implement EU law. The protection and promotion of human rights within the EU require collective action across various structures and mandates. The mapping offers practical cases of cooperation designed to facilitate peer learning, although it does not claim to be exhaustive. Effective national human rights frameworks depend on both formal and informal collaboration among key stakeholders, including human rights statutory bodies, civil society organisations, government bodies, and parliamentary committees. Such partnerships promote coordinated efforts and the exchange of expertise, enhance rights awareness, help operationalise human rights principles, address gaps in protection, and reduce unnecessary duplication. The Tool includes two examples for each country, with supplementary details and, when available, additional practices under "more information." The Practices section outlines mechanisms that support cooperation among stakeholders, such as formal and informal arrangements. These mechanisms include collaborative working relationships, joint initiatives, memoranda of understanding, protocols, and advisory councils.

MS	Title	Partners	Description	More details
Slovenia	Strategic Council for the Prevention of Hate Speech (Strateški svet za preprečevanje sovražnega govora)	Active and vocal members of civil-society organisations, legal experts, researchers with expertise in media regulation and relevant governmental bodies (e.g. several ministries and the Advocate of the Principle of Equality).	The council seeks multistakeholder cooperation in tackling a pressing societal issue: hate speech, encompassing hateful comments and other types of derogatory verbal attacks on political opponents and active members of civil society, and 'fake' social media accounts. The prime minister established the council, with its key tasks being to monitor hate speech in Slovenia and at the EU level and to propose actions to prevent it; to advise on the development of policies, changes to regulations and other measures that will contribute to more effective prevention of hate speech; and to contribute to the development of proposals for systemic changes and a model for a network of campaigns and training at the regional and national levels. For more detail, see Background information for the FRA human rights structures tool.	View more

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